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**MARGINAL COLUMN**  
By Zeev Laqueur

## Israel Foreign Policy Firmly Held-Sharett

LAST week 4,000 refugees from Eastern Germany (and a sprinkling from Poland and the Soviet Union) made their way to West Berlin on a single day. The average, to be sure, is lower; somewhere between 1,500 and 3,000, but during the first three months of 1953, more than 100,000 escaped, and during the second quarter the same number again, altogether making up the equivalent of the population of a fairly large town. Children, the old and the infirm could not of course get away.

HAVING visited some of the 105 camps housing the refugees including the "Jewish" camp and having talked with what I believe to be a fairly representative cross-section of them I think that there is nothing typically "German" in this mass escape. The world would face exactly the same phenomenon of mass flight if the inhabitants of other Iron Curtain countries had the physical means at their disposal. Four or five years ago, I was told, a comparatively large number of refugees came for "class" reasons, among them for example former shop owners, peasants who were compelled to enter the Kolkhozes etc. The situation at the present time is radically different; there are no capitalists left; the overwhelming majority of the newcomers are workers or beneficiaries of the regime, to wit members of the new Communist intelligentsia. The largest single group is made up of the 15-25-year-olds, who wish to escape obligatory military service.

IT is more difficult to understand the reasons why members of the intelligentsia and workers leave their homes. Many, perhaps most of them, are politically apathetic and as no one voluntarily gives up his home and belongings, however poor, we must ask ourselves what makes these people run. Western Berlin does its utmost to stem the tide of immigration, and when Stalla died, it was said in the Soviet zone that only a rumor spread by Senator Bach, the man in charge of refugee affairs in Western Berlin, in order to discourage further migration. But they still continue to arrive in their thousands every day, unimpressed by Malenkov and his new politics.

THE screening of the refugees takes place in a building in Kaiserdamm 93. Only those who can convince the authorities that they fled because of an immediate threat to their lives and safety are given the right of asylum, which means that they may hope to be flown to Western Germany a couple of months from now — to an uncertain fate and to start life afresh. The others will not be flown out of Berlin nor will they be given the right to work; their number is estimated at between 120,000 and 150,000 at the present time. Nobody knows how the figures of those who return to the Soviet Zone is less than a tenth of one per cent.

I WAS given the opportunity to listen to the interrogation of some of the East German soldiers (including officers) and civilians who had reported to the police. Not one of those interviewed had a clear weighty case: an Eastern Jew had been charged with anti-Semitic deviations; a chief engineer had not fulfilled his plan (like so many others) and preferred West Berlin to Karaganda; a young lieutenant of the new East German Army was simply fed up with the new "spirit of Potsdam" and the Keweenaw-horsam introduced by the new rulers according to the old, old traditions. None could say with certainty that he would have been arrested, imprisoned or executed had he stayed on; many, most of them perhaps, probably would not have been touched. But they all fled because they could no longer stand the continuous all-embracing and enervating fear which has gripped everyone behind the Iron Curtain, and which can perhaps be understood only by those who have had the doubtful privilege of living under a totalitarian regime.

Berlin, June 11.

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## THE JERUSALEM

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**DAILY FLIGHTS**  
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## Rosenbergs Granted Stay Of Execution

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atom spies, won a last-minute stay of execution today from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The stay was granted just 36 hours before they were scheduled to die in the Sing Sing prison electric chair.

The Government immediately moved for a reversal of the stay by the full Court. Attorney General Brownell, in announcing the appeal to the entire Bench, described as unprecedented the action of Justice Douglas.

A formal motion to impeach Justice Douglas for granting the stay was introduced in the House of Representatives today by Mr. William Wheeler (Democrat, Georgia). If the House adopts the resolution Justice Douglas will go on trial before the Senate.

In an eight-page opinion, Justice Douglas said that the stay of execution would be effective until one of the complex legal questions involved in the case can be determined in the Lower Courts.

He stated that he had not decided whether the death sentence was properly imposed, but only that there is a "substantial" legal question open "which should be decided after full argument and deliberation. It is important that the country be protected against the possibility of a miscarriage of justice."

"It is also important that before we allow human lives to be snuffed out we be sure — emphatically sure — that we act within the law. If we are not sure, there will be lingering doubts and plagues the conscience after the event."

"Serious Doubts"  
One of the legal arguments presented to Justice Douglas was that the death penalty could be imposed under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 only if a jury recommended it. It was argued that had replaced those of the Atomic Energy Act of 1947 under which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

"I have serious doubts whether this death sentence may be imposed for this offense except and unless a jury recommends it," Mr. Douglas said. "The Rosenbergs should have an opportunity to litigate the issue."

After the Court recesses — as it did last Monday — it is permissible for a single Justice to consider and grant a stay of execution if he finds there are new considerations in a case.

Mr. Douglas said that the point about the validity of the death sentence had not been raised in any of the five earlier petitions presented to the Court.

Considerable Question  
The first reaction is that if it was not raised previously, it must have no substance to it," Mr. Douglas said. "But on reflection, it presents a considerable question. One purpose of the Atomic Energy Act was to ameliorate the penalties imposed for disclosure of atomic secrets."

He said Congress had indicated that the purpose of the law was to protect the national defense and yet ensure "freedom of scientific interchange between scientists to assure the nation of continued scientific progress."

The stay was obtained not by the attorneys representing the Rosenbergs but by two outsiders representing a Los Angeles resident, Mr. Irwin Eisman, who had introduced himself in the Court. The attorneys are Felix Farmer, and Daniel G. Marshall.

Justice Douglas indicated his awareness of the virtually unprecedented nature of his action in his opening paragraph of his opinion. He said he had observed that the application for a stay of execution had not presented points previously different from those the Court had already considered in its several previous decisions to deny review. He stated that he had differed with the majority of the Supreme Court, but nevertheless had bowed to the Court's decision. Although he had power to grant a stay after the full Bench had acted, "I could not do so responsibly on grounds which the Court has already rejected."

Communist M.K. Abuses Immunity, Shitreet Says  
Police Minister Behor Shitreet yesterday accused Mr. Emil Hane, a Communist Knesset Member, of abusing his parliamentary immunity, and suggested in the Knesset that a Police investigation should be allowed.

## Martial Law in East Berlin As Rioters Surge Through Streets

THERE WILL BE REVOLUTION

By Peter Perry

EAST BERLIN, Wednesday (Reuter). — The leader of a crowd of 20,000 marching down a broad Unter den Linden here today told me: "We are going to mobilize the workers. There is going to be a revolution such as there has never been." People joined the crowd from many houses along the route, and several processions flowed into the main one. By midday the Unter den Linden, a mile long and 70 feet broad, was nearly solid with people. The crowd assembled for a short while in the Karl Marx Platz, where Communist-organized demonstrations are held. A nameless speaker told the crowd: "We have three demands: free elections; the immediate resignation of the Government; and a united Germany."

Few of the crowd marched on. It soon became clear that the immediate goal was the headquarters of the East German Communist Police. As the crowd neared the huge building, a few stones crashed through windows. When they drew level with the main entrance, policemen in black uniforms poured out in a rush. The policemen formed a broad cordon around the entrance and began to use their rubber truncheons. The crowd made a sudden rush which sent about 50 policemen in a disorganized scramble for the door where several were trodden underfoot.

Police Sorties  
Then the police started to use high-powered water hoses to drive back the crowd. With a little gap cleared in front of the entrance, the main body of policemen made another sortie from the building. The crowd drew back but not fast enough, for some were caught by police wielding rubber truncheons. A woman beside me dropped under sharp truncheon blows. I stepped forward to intervene, holding my passport. The policeman ignored it and struck me on the head and shoulder. I told him as quietly as possible that I was a British correspondent and not a demonstrator. He struck me again and away saying, "It is settled now."

As the crowd moved away they pelted the police with stones. About 20 men overturned each and set them alight. Orange flames from the black smoke billowed over the scene. The crowd reformed and marched on. "We want a united Germany," they chanted. "Down with Ulbricht. Down with Grotewohl!"

After the Court recesses — as it did last Monday — it is permissible for a single Justice to consider and grant a stay of execution if he finds there are new considerations in a case.

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## Budget Income Totals IL.180.5m.

Incomes of all kinds totalled IL.180.5m. and exceeded expenditure by IL.24.477 in the 1952/53 Ordinary Budget, according to the financial report which Finance Minister Levi Eshkol submitted yesterday to the Knesset Finance Committee.

Although the IL.180.5m. is IL.7m. more than the original estimate, it included incomes which were not ordinary and thus, to some extent at least, covered an actual deficit which exceeded IL.5m.

Sub-incomes included a IL.25m. balance from the Price Equalization Fund; loans on account of the previous budget, which totalled IL.55m.; and "loans, incomes from State property and profits of the State Department" amounting to IL.18m. (instead of IL.5.5m.).

Regarding regular incomes, two items exceeded original estimates: income tax collections totalled IL.54.4m. (instead of IL.47m.) and the fuel tax brought in IL.14.4m. (instead of IL.11m.). Incomes were considerably below estimates for the luxury tax, IL.13.7m. (instead of IL.22m.); excise on tobacco and spirits IL.15.3m. (instead of IL.21m.); and for licence fees and land taxes.

On the expenditure side, all Ministries exceeded their budgets with the exception of those of Religious Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Labour and Social Welfare. Ministries which were considerably in excess of their estimates were Defence, Health and Education.

The Communications budget brought in a net profit of IL.1.5m. although both income and expenditure were IL.3.5m. below estimates.

The Income of the Price Equalization Fund was IL.13.2m. Of this sum, only IL.3.7m. was spent for price equalization; the IL.9.5m. was transferred to the Foreign Exchange Fund and the balance was used to cover current expenditures in the Budget.

The Development Budget's income was IL.10.6m., its expenditure IL.10.6m. Expenditure exceeded income by IL.1.7m. (instead of IL.1.3m.). The Development Budget's income was IL.10.6m. (estimated IL.10.6m.). Expenditure exceeded income by IL.1.7m. (estimated IL.1.3m.).

## Russian Tanks Fire Over Crowd

BERLIN, Wednesday (UP). — An angry mob of 100,000 Germans surged through Communist East Berlin today, and 15,000 of them were beaten back by the truncheons of the "People's Police" outside the main building of the East German Government. Five persons were killed and 150 injured. The demonstrations, which started yesterday, flared up anew today as police rushed machine guns and armoured cars into the streets, and trucks sped into key positions carrying battle-ready Russian troops.

Mobs were fighting sporadic battles throughout the Government Quarter of the Eastern sector and shouting anti-Government and anti-Communist slogans. Some 10,000 persons gathered directly in front of the gray stone Soviet Embassy on Unter den Linden.

It was raining heavily, but that did not deter the crowds. The main clash came at the Government building, where a huge crowd, mostly strikers who had marched from factories, were beaten back by the police.

After the demonstrators had been cleared from the area directly around the building, cordons of teen-age "Free German Youth" were set up to guard the street leading to the building. Dressed in blue shirts and shorts and olive-drab rain jackets, they were stretched across the streets linked arm in arm. Standing nearby were the blue-uniformed "People's Police" who earlier had been subjected to a volley of rocks, bricks and rubble from the crowd.

The demonstrations yesterday had started when 2,000 building workers in the Communist housing project, "Stalin Allee," called a strike against the Government decree of May 24, ordering 10% more output or 10% less pay.

Mob Outside Embassy  
They marched to the Government building, and, after a tumultuous three-hour demonstration, the Government sent out loudspeakers was announcing it had cancelled the decree.

The mob outside the Soviet Embassy was shouting "Down with the S.E.D." — (the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party). At least a dozen Russian tanks rumbled into positions before the Government building and then moved into the crowd, forcing it back.

One report from an eyewitness said that several persons had been run down by the Soviet tanks.

Red flag was torn down from atop the Brandenburger Gate, on the border between the Russian and American sectors, and had been burned.

The gunfire from the Soviet tanks apparently was not only to frighten and disperse the mob as only one gunshot casualty was confirmed, but it was obvious that the demonstration which started yesterday had gone far beyond control.

Three Russian T-34 tanks headed toward the Alexanderplatz where crowds were burning stones through the windows of a Communist propaganda exhibition in a post office. In the Unter den Linden, the crowd had torn down a tall flagpole flying the Red banner. The pole was broken in half and lay across the broad avenue. In the nearby Liebknechtstrasse, crowds had overturned an automobile and set it afire. Others had torn down and burned a large Communist propaganda poster.

At the Brandenburger Gate, groups of demonstrators were forming behind the red, black and gold flag of the Weimar Republic borne on improvised poles by shouting young men.

## KOREA WAR WANES, TALKS PROGRESS

TOKYO, Wednesday. — The strenuous Communist offensive appears to have fizzled out today after successful but minor South Korean counter-attacks, while reports from Panmunjom, echoed in both Seoul and Peking, were confident that an armistice would be signed by June 25.

Washington sources said tonight that the truce line has been agreed upon.

The Communist drive, which has resulted in the heaviest loss of life on both sides since the December 1950 U.N. retreat, is not thought materially to have altered the position of the battle line, although deep cuts have been made in it, mainly in the East Central sector.

In that area today Communist troops made minor attacks at both ends of the 25-kilometre-wide, three-km.-deep breach in South Korean positions. They were blocked by South Koreans. Today staff officers in Panmunjom were working extended hours in efforts to complete their mapping of the cease-fire positions. The truce teams met in full session today.

A further indication that agreement was on the way was U.N. Commander General Mark Clark's appointment of the senior Allied member of the joint military armistice commission which is to supervise the carrying out of the truce terms. He is Major-General Blackshear Bryan, Commander of the American 15th Corps in Japan. (AP, Reuter, UP)

## Day's End

BERLIN, Wednesday (AP). — The day's shooting ended when Russian troops fired 20 shots in the air late this evening and then climbed on to Brandenburger Gate on the East-West border to put up a new red flag replacing one torn down and burned by demonstrators.

The demonstrators today appeared to be without effective leadership. The men who led the rioters as they looted offices or tore down Red flags assumed command on the spot, and organized their strategy minute by minute.

A crowd watching from just inside the British sector, jeered and sang the Deutschlandlied, the old German National Anthem. Thousand of West Berliners assembled tonight at Oranienplatz near the Russian sector in a rally of sympathy for embattled Eastern workers.

East Berlin officials issued an urgent public appeal to fight to "secure the supply of electricity" and to "start up peaceful constructive work in your plants."

The Russians threw an entire armoured division into East Berlin. Martial law was being backed by the largest reinforcements of tanks, artillery and infantry ever used to subdue a European city short of war.

West Berlin city authorities announced that the city subway system had been cut off at the sector borders.

## Nuschke Says He Was Pushed Over Border

BERLIN, Wednesday (AP). — Otto Nuschke, one of the six Deputy Prime Ministers of East Germany, said tonight at West Berlin police headquarters that he had been forced across the frontier by angry rioters and that he wants to return to the Soviet sector.

The 70-year-old Chairman of the Soviet Zone Christian Democratic Party was first reported by the police to have crossed voluntarily in search of political asylum.

After interrogation by the police, Nuschke was permitted to make a written statement to the press. He declared that he was in his government car, enroute to Treptow in the East sector, when rioters spied him.

They took the key out of the car, pushed it across the frontier to the American sector and dragged Nuschke out of it. They punched him and kicked him, he said, until West Berlin police came to his rescue.

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